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This has been due largely to unwillingness to take the control of these matters out of the hands of the counties and lodge them firmly in the hands of the state board of control. "The chief obstacle in the way of successful public relief work is that centralized supervision has not gone far enough" (p. 325). ". . . the situation in Iowa is much as it was in Indiana before 1897" (p. 326).

Part III discusses in order the following classes of dependents: normal children; defectives; soldiers, sailors, and marines; the sick; vagrants; etc. In general, normal children and the feeble-minded receive enlightened treatment which contrasts strangely with the obsolete methods still obtaining in the care and control of paupers and insane. In 1912, 1,313 defectives (nearly two-thirds of them insane) were still housed in the county poorhouses; moreover, if a poorhouse luckily contains no insane then "there is absolutely no provision for its inspection and regulation by the state" (p. 319). The proposals advanced by the author for remedying these and other defects are thoroughly sound and in line with the best effort in other commonwealths. The book is written in a clear and vigorous style and is accurate in detail and broad in conception. The very numerous notes and references are well managed at the end of the volume.

ERVILLE BARTLETT WOODS

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE

Report of the City Council Committee on Crime of the City of Chicago.
Chicago, 1915. Pp. 196.

In the space available it is impossible to give a review of the report of Alderman Merriam's committee that will bring out in detail the value of the exhibits.

A few selections from the findings follow:

"The amount of crime in Chicago is rapidly increasing."

	ARRESTS OR ARRAIGNMENTS FOR		
	Murder	Burglary	Robbery
Chicago, 1913.	262	1,022	1,041
New York, 1913.	131	928	1,755
London, 1913.	36	78	1,129

"Of those arrested 64.7 per cent are native Americans, and 35.3 per cent foreign born, the relative percentage of population being 53.2 per cent and 46.8 per cent (population over fifteen years of age taken as basis)."

"Thousands of innocent persons are annually imprisoned in the county jail, many of them under disgraceful conditions, tending to create criminals."

"The present machinery catches poor, petty, and occasional criminals and punishes them severely but fails signally to suppress the professional criminal."

"Over 80 per cent of those committed to the Bridewell are sent for non-payment of fines. Thirty-five per cent are sent for the non-payment of fines of less than \$15, and 19 per cent for fines of \$15 to \$20—a total of 56 per cent for fines less than \$20."

"Professional criminals have built up a system which may be called a 'crime trust,' with roots running through the police force, the bar, the bondsmen, the prosecutor's office, and political officials."

Besides the findings and recommendations compactly stated there is a section of some 70 pages devoted to a very thoroughgoing exhibit of "Statistics Relating to Crime in Chicago by Miss Edith Abbott, Ph.D., Chicago School of Civics and Philanthropy"; a second devoted to an elaborate analysis of the "Underlying Causes and Practical Methods for Preventing Crime by Professor Robert H. Gault, Northwestern University;" and a third giving a "Description and Analysis of Criminal Conditions by Morgan L. Davies, Attorney for Committee, and Fletcher Dobyns, Associate Counsel for Committee." There is a two-page bibliography.

The report makes a splendid beginning of an attack upon a fundamental social problem, but will be of very little value unless persistently and courageously followed up.

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The Juvenile Court and the Community. By THOMAS D. ELIOT, M.A., PH.D. New York: Macmillan, 1914. Pp. 234. \$1.25 net; postage extra.

The book under review is the first one of its kind. No other book has considered, as Mr. Eliot does in this book, the place of the juvenile court in a community welfare program; its relationship to other social and educational activities and the place which the court should hold in the future.

The author states his purpose in the Introduction:

The object of this book has been to treat the juvenile court in its relation to other social institutions, as a problem in social economy. . . .